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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/000,366	01/28/1998	MASAHITO HOASHI	HOASHI=2	5189
1444	7590 12/29/2003		EXAMINER	
BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C. 624 NINTH STREET, NW			BECKER, DREW E	
SUITE 300	TREET, NW		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTO	ON, DC 20001-5303		1761	

DATE MAILED: 12/29/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

***	Application No.	Applicant(s)	<i>i</i> V
Advisory Action	09/000,366	HOASHI ET AL.	
,,	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Drew E Becker	1761	
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address	
THE REPLY FILED 05 November 2003 FAILS TO PLATHEREFORE, further action by the applicant is required to final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appelexamination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.	avoid abandonment of this applic (1) a timely filed amendment whic	ation. A proper reply to a character the application in	
PERIOD FOR F	REPLY [check either a) or b)]		
a) The period for reply expires 6 months from the mailing d	·		
 The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expir ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WA 706.07(f). 	e later than SIX MONTHS from the mailir	ng date of the final rejection.	
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Otimely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37	d of extension and the corresponding amoust of the shortened statutory period for reply ffice later than three months after the ma	ount of the fee. The appropriate e originally set in the final Office ac	xtension tion; or
1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR)	•		
2. \boxtimes The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered	because:		
(a) 🗵 they raise new issues that would require furt	her consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);	
(b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note	below);		
(c)	in better form for appeal by mate	erially reducing or simplifying	g the
(d) they present additional claims without cance	eling a corresponding number of t	finally rejected claims.	
NOTE: the new issues would be the "at -15 C	or below" in claims 7-8.		
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following reje	ction(s):		
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would canceling the non-allowable claim(s).	d be allowable if submitted in a s	eparate, timely filed amendi	ment
5. ☐ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☐ request for application in condition for allowance because: §		idered but does NOT place	the
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered be raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.	ecause it is not directed SOLELY	to issues which were newly	
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendme explanation of how the new or amended claims v			
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows	: :		
Claim(s) allowed:			
Claim(s) objected to:			
Claim(s) rejected: <u>1 and 3-14</u> .			
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:			
8. The drawing correction filed on is a) ap	proved or b) disapproved by	the Examiner.	
9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statem			
10. Other:	oni(e)(1.10.1440) 1 aper 110(e).	•	
TO.L. Other.		Drew E Becker Primary Examiner	
		Art Unit: 1761	

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-303 (Rev. 11-03)

Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant argues that CA 1213170A does not teach a uniform particle size. However, while CA 1213170A recites an irregular shape, it also teaches a uniform particle size (page 6, lines 11-12). Applicant argues that CA 1213170A does not teach "thawing without shearing". However, CA 1213170A specifically recites "spreading of a single layer of particles of the meat product 58 onto a tray or plate at a normal ambient temperature in the range of 72 F to 80 F will result in complete thawing of the product particles" (page 16, lines 19-21). In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, CA 1213170A is directed to a method of thawing frozen ground meat, and Vitkovsky is directed to a method of milling frozen minced fish. It would have been obvious to one of ordainry skill in the art to combine the teachings of CA 1213170A and Vitkovsky since CA 1213170A already teaches using "other edible animal flesh" (page 6, line 8), since fish meat is edible animal flesh, and since Vitkovsky teaches that milling at low temperatures causes the food to become frangible and thus more easily milled (column 1, lines 55-60).

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